

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Pathological Physiology of Infection U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 61027

Author : Isaskyan Z.S.

Inst : Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR

Title : Electrophoretic Pattern of the Proteins in the Blood Serum of an Experimental Amebiasis of Rabbits

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Arm SSR. Biol. i s-kh. n. 1957, 10, No 6, 69-74

Abstract : Fifteen to twenty days after rabbits were infected with Entamoeba histolytica, the general protein content was somewhat changed. There was a decrease in the concentration of albumins, as compared to the blood of the healthy rabbits; the globulin content was above normal. The increase of globulins is mainly due to an increase of alpha globulins. The ratio of A/G was low. -- Ts.S. Lemberg

Card : 1/1

*Chair of Biology, Yerevan Med. Inst.*

ISAAKYAN, Z.S., kand.med.nauk

Human toxoplasmosis in Armenia. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:179-  
182 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii i meditsinskoy parazitologii (zav.  
kafedroy - prof. Sh.M.Matevosyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(ARMENIA--TOXOPLASMOSIS)

ISAAKYAN, Z. S.

"Human Toxoplasmosis in Armenia"

Voprosy toxoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis,  
Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology  
im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

ISABAYEV, K.; ZAKAR'YANOV, K.; NURMAGAMBETOV, Kh.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Hydrochemical extraction of alumina from clay. Sbor. nauch. trud.  
Kaz GMI no.19:93-97 '60. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Clay) (Alumina)

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; ARAKELYAN, O.I.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; ISABAYEV,  
S.M.

Formation of  $\beta$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the process of carbothermal reduction  
of sodium aluminate. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR Ser. khim. nauk 15  
no. 3:46-54 Jl-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted December 21, 1964.

L 31860-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4/Pt-10 IJP(d) JD/JG 35

ACCESSION NR: AP5003365

S/0149/64/000/006/0070/0073

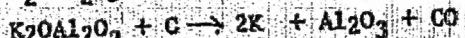
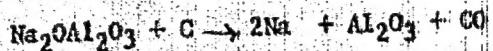
AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, V. S.; Panyushkin, V. T.; Isabayev, S. M.; Ponomarev, V. D.

TITLE: Thermal reduction of sodium and potassium aluminates in a vacuum

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: sodium aluminate, potassium aluminate, thermal reduction, vacuum reduction, carbon reduction

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the reduction of sodium and potassium aluminate by carbon in a vacuum and to obtain some data on the mechanism of the process. The overall reactions are



The effect of temperature on the yield of the metal was investigated: the maximum yield of sodium (82%) was reached at 1200°C, and the maximum yield of potassium (92-93%), at 1100°C. Data from crystal optical analysis and x-ray diffraction studies led to the following conclusion: in addition to  $\beta$ -alumina, the products

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L 31860-6;

ACCESSION NR: AP5003365

of thermal reduction of sodium and potassium aluminate contain active low-temperature forms of alumina,  $\theta$ - $Al_2O_3$  and  $\gamma$ - $Al_2O_3$ , both as separate phases and mixed with sodium (potassium) aluminate and  $\beta$ -alumina. When the aluminates are heated to 1200-1400°C, a new phase,  $\alpha$ - $Al_2O_3$ , is formed whose amount increases with rising temperature and increasing duration of the experiment. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra metallurgii legkikh i redkikh metallov, Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. (Light and rare metals metallurgy department, Kazakh polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 001

NO REF Sov: 006

Card 2/2

ISABAEV, S.M.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; MAL'TSEV, V.S.; BUKETOV, Ye.A.

Aluminothermic reduction of sodium aluminate in vacuum. Trudy Inst.

met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:131-135 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MAL'TSEV, V.S.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANYUSHKIN, V.T.; ISABAYEV, S.M.

Data on the mechanism of thermal decomposition and reduction of sodium and potassium hydroaluminates. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 12:136-142 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 34095-66 EWP(e)/ENT(m)/~~EWP(t)~~/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH/JH  
ACC NR: AP6008802 SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/65/000/003/0046/0054

AUTHOR: Mal'tsev, V. S.; Arakelyan, O. I.; Ponomarev, V. D.; Panyushkin, V. T.; Isabayev, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Formation of beta-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> during carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1965, 46-54

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, aluminate, carbon, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The composition of the phases formed during the vacuum carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate and the conditions of formation of  $\beta$ -alumina in the products of this reduction were studied. The reaction products were analyzed by chemical and petrographic methods, and in some cases by x-ray structural analysis. The following optimum conditions of the reduction were found: a reaction temperature of 1200°C, holding for 2 hr at this temperature, residual pressure of 0.4 – 1.0 mm Hg, excess of reductant (carbon) up to 75% of stoichiometry according to the reaction  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Na} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CO}$ . Practically pure alumina with a small admixture of sodium oxide (up to

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L 34095-66  
ACC NR: AP6008802

0.48% Na<sub>2</sub>O) is obtained when these conditions are maintained. All the products obtained are classified into three groups according to the degree of their reduction. This classification shows that  $\beta$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> forms with relative ease during the vacuum carbothermic reduction of sodium aluminate at 1100C, the other conditions being as specified above. Chemical and crystal-optical analyses of the  $\beta$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> formed permit the postulation of the following mechanism of sodium aluminate reduction: sodium aluminate  $\rightarrow$   $\beta$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma$ -k-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $\rightarrow$   $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $\rightarrow$  Al<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>C or Al<sub>4</sub>C<sub>3</sub>. This is only a tentative representation of the complexity of this reduction process. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Dec64 / ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2 vmb

MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.; ISABAYEV, T.T.; KABIYEV, F.; MURTAZIN, Zh.V.

Underground waters of the Tarbagatay Range and its margin.  
Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol.nauk no.4:58-73 '63.(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBOROD'KO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, N.M., inzh.; YAREMCHEN'Y, G.S., inzh.; BARBOT-MARNI, A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAILOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red. [deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions]  
Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia.  
Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

(Continued on next card)

Institut geologicheskikh nauk, AN Kaz. SSR

MUKHAMEDZHANOV, Serk Mukhamedzhanovich; ISABAYEV, Turlybay Tadzhibayevich; KABIYEV, Fayzulla Kabiyevich; MURTAZIN, Zhamsigit Vakhitovich; SHLYGIN, Ye.D., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv. red.; RZHONDKOVSKAYA, L.S., red.

[Underground waters of the Tarbagatai Range and its piedmont plains] Podzemnye vody khrepta Tarbagatai i ego ravninnykh predgorii. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo "Nauka" Kazakhskoi SSR, 1965. 147 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kaz.SSR (for Shlygin).

9.6000 (1013, 1089, 1159)

30143  
S/194/61/000/007/073/079  
D201/D305

AUTHORS:

Isabayev, Ye.A., Kozak, L.V., Milkaylov, V.P.,  
Orlov, D.P., Starikov, V.M. and Chursin, G.P.

TITLE:

Multi-channel amplitude analyzer with simple channel switching circuit

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 7, 1961, 34, abstract 7 K203 (V sb. Optika,  
Yadern. protsessy. Alma-Ata, 1959, 51-57)

TEXT: The description is given of the circuit of a 50-channel amplitude analyzer with amplitude-to-time conversion. The arrangement employs a simple time-discriminator circuit built around a 50-phase single-shot multivibrator, gating in sequence 50 coincidence circuits for the duration of  $130 \mu\text{sec}$ . The multi-vibrator is triggered by the leading edge of the transformed analyzed pulse of duration  $t$ . The trailing edge of the pulse is applied to the coincidence circuits and is transmitted to the output of the  $N$ -th channel. ✓

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Multi-channel amplitude analyzer...

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D201/D305

with N defined as  $N = t/130 \mu \text{ sec}$ . Each channel is terminated in a counter. The analyzer is being used at the Kazakhstan State University. 6 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ISABAYEV, Ye. A. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "The isotope <sup>Computation</sup> content of uranium and radium  
in certain <sup>natural</sup> ~~natural~~ objects." Frunze, 1960 (Kirgiz State Univ) (KL, 1-61, 179)

-15-

S/081/62/000/009/013/075  
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Cherdynsev, V. V., Isabayev, Ye. A.

TITLE: Isotopic composition of uranium in nature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 56, abstract  
9B361 (Sb.: nauchn. rabot Kafedry optiki i Kafedry eksperim.  
fiz. Kazakhsk. un-t, no. 2, 1960, 37-41)

TEXT: A procedure is developed for determining the isotopic composition of certain radioactive minerals in the earth's crust according to the impulse spectrum obtained on an  $\alpha$ -analyzer. Its accuracy is within  $\pm 3\%$ . The  $U^{235}$  content was arrived at from the impulse count of five channels in the region 4.35-4.45 Mev. Using the method of neutronometry to determine the  $U^{235}$  from the number of fission fragments under the effect of neutrons slowed down in paraffin, and photographing the impulse spectrum, the extent to which magnetite became enriched with  $U^{235}$  and  $^{238}U$  was established. Most of the weakly active minerals gave the normal

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S/081/62/000/009/013/075  
B158/B101

Isotopic composition of...

$^{235}\text{U}$ : $^{238}\text{U}$  ratio. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/007/60/000/004/005/005  
B002/B055

AUTHORS: Cherdynsev, V. V., Isabayev, Ye. A., Surkov, Yu. A.,  
Orlov, D. P., Usatov, E. P.

TITLE: Excess U<sup>235</sup> in magnetite with increased actinium content

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no.4, 1960, 373-374

TEXT: The magnetite in a pegmatite vein was found to have a high content of U<sup>235</sup> and actinium. The contents of radioelements was 1.3 ppm of uranium and 10 ppm of thorium. The Ac/Ra ratio exceeds the normal value by a factor of 4.3 ± 0.3. The age of the minerals is approximately 100 million years with certainty, however, less than 300 million years. The present publication reports the results obtained in determinations of the U<sup>235</sup>/U<sup>238</sup> ratio. From the ratio of the number of fission fragments produced by thermal neutron irradiation to the α-activity of the sample, the

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Excess  $U^{235}$  in magnetite with...

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B002/B055

$U^{235}/U^{238}$  ratio was found at  $1.18 \pm 0.06$ , which after correction for the presence of other radioelements alters to  $1.30 \pm 0.10$ . Determinations of the  $\alpha$ -spectra in the alpha-spectrometer at Kazakhskiy universitet (Kazakh University) yielded a ratio  $U^{235}/U^{238} = 1.60 \pm 0.13$ , and, in the alpha spectrometer of the Institut geokhimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR), a value of  $1.5 \pm 0.1$ . The latter determination was carried out by Yu. A. Surkov. A last series of measurements in the alpha analyzer KazGU (Kazakh State University), carried out by D. P. Orlov gave a value of  $1.40 \pm 0.15$ . This excess of  $U^{235}$  in the magnetite with increased actinium content can only be explained by the existence of a transuranic isotope in nature up to the present day, which decays to actinium and the odd-numbered uranium isotcpe. E. K. Gerling is mentioned in the publication. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

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Excess U<sup>235</sup> in magnetite with...

S/007/60/000/004/005/005  
B002/B055

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S. M. Kirova  
(Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov). Institut geo-  
khimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR,  
Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry  
imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

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*21.3100*

22461

S/186/60/002/001/015/022  
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Isabayev, Ye.A.; Usatov, E.P.; Cherdynctsev, V.V.

TITLE: Isotopic composition of uranium in natural objects

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 94 - 97

TEXT: In the present work the isotopic composition of uranium was investigated in some primary and secondary natural minerals (molybdenite, uraninite, magnetite, thorite, cinnabar and schroekingerite), as well as in water being in contact with granite mountain regions. Separation of uranium isotopes, namely of the U<sup>238</sup> mother (UI) and the disintegration product U<sup>234</sup> (UII) was already observed in natural objects by V.V. Cherdynctsev and P.I. Chalov [Ref. 1: Tr. III sessii Kom. po opred. absolyutn. vozrasta geolog. formatsiy (Proceedings of the third session of the Commission for the determination of the absolute age of geological formations), Izd. AN SSSR, 175 (1955)] and was later studied by Starik et al. [Ref. 2: Geokhimiya, 1, 5, 462 (1959)], V.I. Baranov et al. [Ref. 3: Geokhimiya, 1, 5, 465 (1959)] and P.I. Chalov [Ref. 4: Geokhimiya, 1, 2, 265, (1959)]. Being less firmly bound to the crystal lattice of the mineral, UII is often enriched in secondary uranium minerals or natural water, while a decrease

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Isotopic composition of uranium in natural objects

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A057/A129

in the UII/UI ratio is observed in minerals exposed for long time to the effect of natural water. The present experiments were carried out with an  $\alpha$ -analyzer (designed by Ye.A. Isobayev) containing a six-electrode-electron impulse chamber as impulse indicator. The uranium samples were placed on six disk-shaped high-voltage electrodes, which were fixed on a cylinder. Rotating the latter the samples were brought into measuring position (without dismantling the camera), and the spectrum of the samples was immediately compared with the standard. Two amplitude analyzers were used, one with 19, the other with 50 channels. Uranium was extracted with ethyl ether from  $HNO_3$  solutions of the ore and was electrolytically deposited. The intensity of the spectral lines of UII and UI (see Figure) was determined from the area limited by the line, thus  $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$  g uranium could be determined with 10% accuracy in 3 h. Actually the uranium content was  $n \cdot 10^{-4}$  g and the accuracy of UII/UI measurements was 1 - 3%. In some samples the relative  $U^{235}$  (AcU) content was determined, measuring the activity of fission fragments effected by neutrons from a Po-Be source. Revising previous determinations [Ref. 1; Ref. 5: Sbornik trudov KazGU. Optika, yadernyye protsessy, 63, Alma-Ata (Collection of proceedings of the Kazakhstan State University. Optics, nuclear processes, 63, Alma-Ata)(1959)], the isotopic composition of uranium in several molybdenites (having different excessive contents of Ac) was investigated.

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S/186/60/002/001/015/022  
A057/A129

Isotopic composition of uranium in natural objects

the ratio UII/UI in schroekingerite (dobeite) from the same layer and in natural water from this region was determined, and the results were tabulated. The values for the ratio of UII/UI and AcU are almost normal, independently from excessive Ac. In dobeites of the same layer differences in the normal ratio of UII/UI and in the increased ratio (UII/UI = 1.06) can be observed. A sharp increase to UII/UI = 3.08 is observed in a mineral precipitated in sediments of drilling water. The content of UII changes also considerably in natural water. In 29 water samples the ratio of UII/UI is varying from 0.72 to 7.8 (in 9 samples between 3.0 to 3.5), but it never approached the equilibrium value. Geochemical and physico-chemical conditions, which determine the changes in UII/UI ratio will be discussed in the following papers. The present authors thank D.P. Orlov, I.V. Samoylov, V. I. Ivanov and N.T. Toktoyarov for measurements, and I.P. Koshelev for the help in the present work. There is 1 figure, 2 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1959

Card 3/4

22462

S/186/60/002/001/016/022  
A057/A129

213100

AUTHORS: Isabayev, Ye.A.; Asylbayev, U.Kh.; Cherdynsev, V.V.

TITLE: Investigation of actinium in natural objects

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 98 - 103

TEXT: Two different methods for determination of small amounts of actinium in the presence of thorium were developed and previous data were checked concerning minerals with excessive actinium content among primary minerals. The characteristic of these "abnormal" minerals (being principally of the hydrothermal phase) was that often some paragenetically connected minerals of the same layer had an excessive actinium content. The origin of this actinium excess (possibly accumulated as fission product) will be discussed in a following publication. Since the excessive actinium content is observed in minerals with low activity a more sensitive measuring technique has to be applied. One of the two methods presented is based on measurements of AcC-activity in an active deposited sample by an  $\alpha$ -analyzer. The latter was assembled by Ye.A. Isabayev and contains an argon-filled electron-impulse chamber and a 19-channel pulse-analyzer operating in electron commutation circuit. On the same deposited sample ThX (ThC line) and

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Investigation of actinium in natural objects

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A057/A129

AcX (AcC line) could be determined with 50% accuracy for  $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$  g actinium. Radium could be determined from RaC'. The active deposit sample was prepared by passing air through the radium-containing solution for 2 h at  $800 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$  rate. Radioactive emanation was thus transferred into a special activation chamber. In evacuated chamber, where the active deposit was exposed for 2 h. The cylinder-shaped electrode was in both cases quickly removed into the chamber of the  $\alpha$ -analyzer and measurements were carried out 5 min after the activation. The second method of actinium determination is based on pulse counting of total activity  $\text{An} + \text{AcA}$ . The emanation was transferred with air into the counting chamber. The walls of the latter were surfaces of phosphors of two luminescence counters. Using a device constructed by U.Kh. Asylhavev and L.I. Shmonin, pulses were recorded with 5 microseconds of retardation, corresponding to  $\text{An} + \text{AcA}$  decay. The background is represented by:  $i = a(\text{Ac} + b\text{Th})^2 + c\text{Th}$  ( $a, b, c$  = parameters). The first term represents the number of false coincidence and the second the number of retarded pulses from Th and ThA decay. Besides, the device counts pulses of single  $\alpha$ -particles, i.e., activity  $\text{Ac} + b\text{Th}$ . Passing air through it at a rate of  $100 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ , mainly thoron is measured, counting ~70 cpm for 1 mg Th, while the counting rate for 1 mg Ac is 100 times smaller. Increasing the rate of air

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S/186/60/002/001/016/022  
A057/A129

Investigation of actinium in natural objects  
flow to 1,300 cm<sup>3</sup>/min, the counting rate for 1 mg Th is 20.5 cpm, for 1 mg Ac 5.4 cpm, while the counting rate for retarded pulses is 0.15 and 1.25 cpm, respectively. Thus actinium can be determined even in the presence of greater thorium amounts. Both presented methods have nearly the same sensitivity. The second method was used in the future the sensitivity of the device will be improved, and will be applied to determinations of small radon quantities. In the present investigations only for Ac and Th determination. The second will be given in a separate paper. In the present experiments 25 minerals of the device investigated, 15 of which were molybdenite samples. Detailed descriptions of the device will be improved, and will be applied to the ratio Th/U varied from 0.5 to 3.6, having a mean value of  $3.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ , while uranium excess, considerable deviations of the authors in minerals of Th/U = 1.5. According to previous observations of the authors in minerals containing an actinium excess, a sharp change in the ratio of isotopes, even in single mineral grains of the same 200 g lump. In two grains an increase in the ratio Ac/Ra to 9.4 ± 0.4 was observed, effected positively by migration withdrawal of uranium (Table 3). The polonium content is also considerable. This pitchblende sample is considered by

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S/169/62/000/012/005/095  
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Isabayev, Ye.A., Cherdynsev, V.V., Orlov, D.P. and Yenikeyeva, K.Sh.

TITLE: Determining radium isotopes from the alpha-spectrum of their active deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 10, abstract 12A79 (Sb. nauchn. rabot Kafedry optiki i Kafedry eksperim. fiz., Kazakhsk. un-t, no. 2, 1960, 75-80)

TEXT: A method has been developed for determining the radium isotopes of actinon ( $Ac\alpha$ ), thoron ( $Th\alpha$ ), and radon ( $K\alpha$ ) from the alpha-spectrum of their active deposit. It can be used to determine the  $Ac/Ka$  ratio of certain natural objects. The measuring equipment is described; it consists of an ionization chamber, a "Siren"-type amplifier, and a 19-channel pulse analyzer. The measurement procedure is also described, as is the technique by which the compound under study is prepared. The sensitivity of this meth-

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Determining radium isotopes ...

S/169/62/000/012/005/095  
D228/D307

od is  $1.8 \cdot 10^{-16}$  g for AcX,  $1.06 \cdot 10^{-17}$  g for ThX, and  $6.8 \cdot 10^{-14}$  g for Ra. It is noted that the sensitivity of the method can be increased when determining the activation conditions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/012/012/063  
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Cherdynsaev, V. V., Orlov, D. P., Isabayev, Ye. A., Asylbayev, U. Kh., Ivanov, V. I., Uaatov, E. P., Borisenko, T. I.

TITLE: Variations in the isotopic composition of natural uranium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 115, abstract 12G16 (Tr. 9-y sessii Komis. po opredeleniyu absolyutn. vozrasta geol. formatsiy, 1960, M.-L., AN SSSR, 1961, 306 - 312)

TEXT: The  $U^{235} : U^{238}$  ratio in 14 different minerals was determined by  $\alpha$ -spectrometry and neutronometry. Some minerals show a  $U^{235}$  surplus: quartz lode  $U^{235} : U^{238} = 1.6 \pm 0.1$  ( $\alpha$ -spectrum), magnetite 1.5 ( $\alpha$ -spectrum) and 1.35 (neutronometry). In the remaining 12 minerals the observable effect of disturbance of the isotopic composition does not go beyond the limits of the experimental error. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

CHERDYNTSEV, V.V.; ASYLBAYEV, U.Kh.; ORLOV, D.P.; SHMONIN, L.I.; ISABAYEV,  
Ye.A.; KADYROV, N.B.

Uranium isotopes in nature. 1. Actinium-radio ratio of minerals.  
Geokhimia no.8:650-655 '61. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva i Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Alma-Ata.

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Antibiotic activity of the fungi of the genus Trichoderma found  
in the soils of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus.  
AN Kazakh. SSR 5:39-43 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Kazakhstan--Trichoderma) (Antibiotics)

SEYKETOV, G.Sh.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Taxonomy of the representatives of Trichoderma from the soils of  
Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:16-24  
'62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(KAZAKHSTAN--TRICHODERMA)

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.; AMIRKHANOVA, L.

Volatile antibiotics from four fungus species of the genus Trichoderma. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:48-52 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(TRICHODERMA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; LEVINA, A.A.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Specific composition and antibiotic characteristics of the genus  
Trichoderma in various soil types of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.  
mikrobiol.i virus. AN Kazkah.SSR 6:53-60 '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(KAZAKHSTAN--TRICHODERMA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ISABAYEVA, V. A.

"The Influence of Reduced Atmospheric Pressure on Higher Nervous Activity." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 29 Nov 54. (VM, 17 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

124154/EPA, V. A.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology -Medicinal Plants. T-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71728

Author : Isabaeva, V.A.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Flower and Leaf Infusion From "Lagochilus" on the Higher Nervous Functions of Rats.

Orig Pub : Tr. in-ta kraevoy med. AN KirgSSR, 1956, vyp. 1, 143-149

Abstract : Tests were conducted on rats by the defense-motor method. The stereotype consisted of 10 combinations (8 positive and 2 negative stimuli). As a positive stimulus a medium strong bell ring was used, as a negative- 10 % infusion (I) of "lagochilus", introduced 2 days in a row subcutaneously one hour before the start of the test, calculating on the basis of 0.4 mg/kg of the dry matter. It was found that a single injection of I produces a change in the conditioned reflex activity of the animals, raising the general tone of the higher divisions of the

Card 1/2

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USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Medicinal Plants. T-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71728

central nervous system. It is capable of concentrating a not too deeply diffused inhibition in the cerebral cortex. A relation between the effect of I and the individual variations in the system of the test animals is noted.

Card 2/2

- 50 -

ISABAYEVA, V.A.

Development of higher medical education in Kirghizistan. Sov.  
zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:43-46 Jl-0'63 (MIRA 171)

1. Rektor Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ACC NR: AT6036616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0300/0302

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Agadzhanyan, N. A.; Kuznotsov, A. G.; Barer, A. S.;  
Isabayova, V. A.; Mirrakhimov, M. M.; Davydov, G. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.;  
Korobova, A. A.; Karpova, L. I.; Nikulina, G. A.; Tikhomirov, Ye. P.; Sokol, Ye. A.;  
Gavrilov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Establishing the possibility of using alpine acclimatization for the  
preparation and training of cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems  
of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy  
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,  
Moscow, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization,  
cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT:

Tasks of the present study were to:

1. Conduct complex physiological and clinical investigations during the  
process of acclimatization at altitudes of 3300 to 4100 m.

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ACC NR: AT6036616

2. Study the influence of alpine acclimatization on human tolerance to extremal spaceflight factors.
3. Study the comparative resistance of alpine inhabitants, valley inhabitants, and alpinists to extremal factors.
4. Develop a system of alpine acclimatization for cosmonauts and issue recommendations on the application of alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts and on the creation of alpine camps for cosmonauts.

Acclimatization was conducted at the alpine station of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute (Tuya-Ashu mountain pass, altitude, 3300 to 4100 m). A total of 28 male subjects were studied of whom: 11 were indigenous to alpine conditions as farmers of the Tien-Shan--Pamir region (2000 to 2500 m), 11 were valley inhabitants, and 6 were accomplished alpinists. The following indices were studied under alpine conditions and using test stands: Functional condition of the central nervous system; external respiratory and cardiovascular system function; some biochemical indices; the state of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation capacity; and in separate experiments; cerebral circulation using an electroplethysmographic method.

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ACC NR: AT6036616

The experiments showed that after 45 days of alpine acclimatization, human tolerance to prolonged, back-chest accelerations (8 to 10 G) was improved. This was reflected in a relative increase in the amplitude of rheoencephalograms for all subjects and consequently, improved cerebral circulation and lowered pulse rate. EKG changes indicated that the heart was undergoing less strain after alpine acclimatization. After residence in alpine conditions, a decrease in basic metabolic indices and a slight increase in arterial blood oxygen saturation was noted in alpine inhabitants during accelerations.

A study of heat tolerance showed that there was a drop in basic physiological parameters (heat accumulation and basal metabolism) after alpine acclimatization in all three groups. These changes were more pronounced in indigenous alpine inhabitants and less pronounced in alpinists.

The resistance of the organism to hypoxia before and after acclimatization was studied using two approaches; exposure to a certain "altitude ceiling" in a pressure chamber and a method of reverse respiration using a spirograph first filled with atmospheric air. In the latter case as a measure of oxygen consumption, oxygen content under the bell jar of the spirograph decreased and exhaled carbon dioxide was chemically absorbed.

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AT6036616

These tests demonstrated that resistance to hypoxia was substantially higher after alpine acclimatization. In pressure chamber tests, the "altitude ceiling" increased by 30% and "reserve time" at H = 7500 m was doubled. Its greatest increase was observed in alpine inhabitants while a more substantial increase in "altitude ceiling" was experienced by alpinists.

To study the effectiveness of alpine acclimatization for increasing overall physical work capacity, tests were conducted using an ergometer and treadmill. Maximum work rate increased by 0.4 and 0.5 m/sec in valley inhabitants and alpinists respectively. No changes were noted in foothill inhabitants. Endurance was evaluated according to running duration on the treadmill at a steady rate of 4.5 m/sec. The results of the tests established that after alpine acclimatization, both valley and alpine inhabitants had increased their endurance while alpinists, whose endurances were already high before acclimatization, did not show any substantial changes.

The literature together with experience accumulated by alpinists indicates that alpine acclimatization is far more effective if active (physical exercise) and gradual, each stage entailing a 1000-1500 m increment. The problem of acclimatization periods and methods for the prolonged maintenance of acclimatization effects require further investigation.

W A No. 22; ATD Report 66-1167 SUB CODE 06,22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66  
Card 4/4

L 3661-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) DS/JD/RW  
ACCESSION NR: AP5018455 UR/0364/65/001/007/0868/0871  
541.136

45

42

B

AUTHOR: Kabihev, T.; Fasman, A. B.; Isabekov, A.; Chernousova, K. T.

44.55

44.55

44.55

TITLE: The effect of conditions of the genesis of Ni-Al alloy on the electrochemical activity of hydrogen diffusion electrodes. 27 29.04.55

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 868-871

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, catalytic activity, electrochemistry, hydrogen gas

ABSTRACT: The conditions of the production of Ni-Al alloys may effect the extent to which such compounds as  $\text{NiAl}_3$ ,  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Al}_2$ ,  $\text{NiAl}$  and  $\text{Ni}_3\text{Al}$  have been leached out. The rate of leaching of these compounds and their catalytic activity are significantly different, and at the same time the activity of the catalyst is significantly impaired by the presence of aluminum. During hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds and in hydrogen diffusion electrodes a catalyst prepared from 1:1 Ni-Al alloy is preferred. It has the greatest stability and the necessary mechanical strength. In the present report such catalysts were prepared under different cooling rates. The effect of the conditions of crystallization on the resulting structure and activity of the skeletal nickel catalyst was investigated. The current-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018455

voltage characteristics of different electrodes are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Electrodes were tested at 1.5 atm pressure of hydrogen in 30% KOH at 30-100° C. The polarizing current density comprised 100 ma/cm<sup>2</sup>. It was found that the activity of the catalysts produced from Ni-Al alloys prepared from different methods depends on their physical parameters: grain size, extent of dendrite heterogeneity and the completeness of removal of aluminum. It was found that the activity of catalysts is directly related to the content of NiAl<sub>3</sub> phase in the starting alloy. During sintering of electrodes a partial interaction of carbonyl nickel with aluminum eutectic and with NiAl<sub>3</sub> phase takes place. Consequently, leaching is impaired. Thus, the electrochemical activity of the diffusion electrode is a function of the ratio of active nickel to bound nickel. The sharp improvement in the electrode characteristics upon electrochemical activation is apparently a result of the increase of this ratio, since all phases containing aluminum are destroyed. When the alloy is crystallized in the furnace at 300° C the reaction Ni<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>3</sub> + eutectic + NiAl<sub>3</sub> is more complete. The area occupied by this phase is greater than under any other conditions. An intermetallic compound is produced with the greatest extent of dendritic heterogeneity. Such high dendritic heterogeneity facilitates a more complete leaching of the appropriate phases and increases the lifespan and stability of the electrodes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables

Card 2/4

L 3661-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018455

and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S. M. Kirova (Kazakh State University)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan69

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

3

Card 3/4

L 3661-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018455

ENCLOSURE: 01

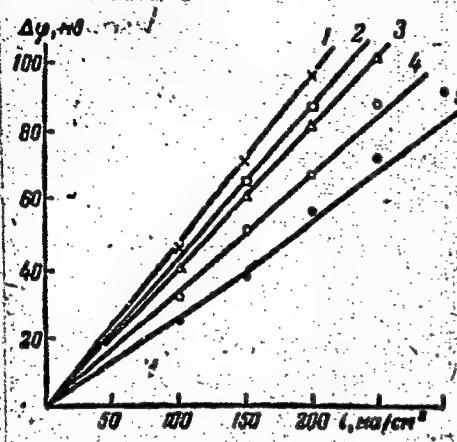


Fig. 1. Current-voltage characteristics of hydrogen diffusion electrodes at 880° C: 1--tempered from liquid; 2--standard; 3--4 hrs at 800° C; 4--cooled in air; 5--10 hrs at 300° C

Card 4/4

DUBININ, V., mekhanizator; PUZEY, Ye., mekhanizator; FAUSTOV, N., mekhanizator;  
SHUTENKO, N., mekhanizator; KOGAY, K. mekhanizator; ISABEKOV, I.,  
mekhanizator.

Doing more today means having more tomorrow. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.  
11:13-14 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Sovkhoz "Cheklarskiy", TSelinnogo kraya (for Dubinin). 2. Sovkhoz  
"Minskij" TSelinnogo kraya (for Puzev). 3. Sovkhoz "Khar'kovskiy"  
TSelinnogo kraya (for Faustov). 4. Sovkhoz "Smirnovskiy"  
TSelinnogo kraya (for Shutenko). 5. Sovkhoz "Bozaygirskiy" Tsellinnogo  
kraja (for Kogay, Isabekov).

(Virgin Territory—Tractors—Repairing) (Socialist competition)

GUMROVA, F.G.; GOSTEVA, A.G.; TULEGENOV, Z.K.; MAKASHHEVA, S.U.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; MUSABEKOV, A.M.; DANILOV, Yu.S.; NIGMATULIN, M.A.; ZAKHAROV, F.G.; LUZINA, Z.T.; NEPEsov, T.I.; STASYUNAS, I.P.; ISABEKOV, O.I.; SARSHENBA耶VA, K.; KATSYURA, V.T.; LENOvSKIY, A.S.; AKHMEDOV, K.YU.; SUBKHANBERDIN, S.Kh.; KISLITSINA, N.P.; POLIKARPOV, S.V.; ZAIROV, K.S.; APSATAROV, A.A.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N.; PETROV, N.N.; KHOMUTOV, M.V.; GALUSTIAN, A.S.; ARTYKOV, A.Ye.; DZHANDIL'DIN, N.D.; KOVRIGINA, N.D.; BEYSEBAYEV, M.; BUBLIK, V.N.; CHERNYSH, A.M.

Discussion on the report of S.R.Karymhaev, Minister of Public Health of the Kazakh S.S.R., on the status and improvement of medical care. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.4/5 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zav. Alma-Atinskim oblastnym zdravotdelom (for Gumarova).
2. Vrach bol'nitsay g.Leninogorska Vostochno-Kazakhstanskogo oblastzdravotdela (for Gosteva). 3. Zav. Karagandinskym oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Tulegenov). 4. Zav.Kzyl-Ordinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Makasheva). 5. Vitse-prezident AN KazSSR (for Polosukhim). 6. Zav.Aktubinskym oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Musabekov). 7. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kirgizii (for Danilov).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.---(continued) Card 2.

8. Zav.Vostochno-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhreniya (for Nigmatulin). 9. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Zakharov). 10. Zav.Kustanayskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Luzina). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmeneskoy SSR (for Nepesov). 12. Zav.selskym vrachebnym uchastkom Priirtyshskogo rayona Pavlodarskoy oblasti (for Stasyunas). 13. Glavnnyy vrach Kapal'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti (for Isabekov). 14. Zav.zhenotdelom Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskogo obkoma partii (for Sarsenbayeva). 15. Zav. Dzhambulskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Katsyuha). 16. Glavnnyy vrach Alma-Atinskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo dispansera (for Lenovskiy). 17. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Akhmedov). 18. Nachal'nik Kazaptekoupravleniya (for Subkhanberdin).

(Continued on next card)

GUMAROVA, F.G.----(continued) Card 3.

19. Zav. Semipalatinskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Kisiltsina).
20. Predsedatel' respublikanskogo komiteta soyuza medrabitnikov (for Polikarpov).
21. Zam. ministra zdravookhraneniya Uzhekskoy SSR (for Zairov).
22. Zav. Alma-Atinskym gorodskim otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Apsatarov).
23. Zav. Severo-Kazakhstanskim oblastnym otdelom zdravookhraneniya (for Novosel'tsev).
24. Zav. rayzdrevotdelom Shortandin-skogo rayona Akmolinskoy oblasti (for Petrov).
25. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya Soyuzna SSR (for Khemutov).
26. Zav. ministra zdravookhraneniya ArmSSR (for Galustyan).
27. Predsedatel' Komiteta fizicheskoy kul'tury i sporta pri Sovete Ministrov KazSSR (for Artykov).
28. Sekretar' Tsentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partiya Kazakhstana (for Dzhandil'din).
29. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Sovetskogo Soyusa (for Kovrigina).
30. Pervyy zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov KazSSR (for Beysebayev).
31. Uchastkovyy vrach Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Bublik).
32. Zam. predsedatelya Obshchestva Krasnogo Kresta Kazakhstana (for Chernysh).

(KAZAKHSTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)

LITVINENKO, V.I.; ISABEKOVA, K.U.

Production of defluorinated phosphoric acid and fodder phosphate. Trudy  
Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 10:110-118 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618810005-2

ISAKYAN, G., arkhitektor

Urban development in Armenia. Zhil.stroi. no.4:6-7 Ap '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Armenia—City planning)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618810005-2"

ISABEKYAN, G.

Centralize the Armenian instrument industry. Prom.Arm. 6  
no.1:19-21 Ja '63.  
(MIRA 1624)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Sevanskogo zavoda ispolnitel'nykh  
mekhanizmov.  
(Armenia—Instrument industry)

AYKAZYAN, E.; ISABEKYAN, S.; DURGARYAN, A.

Polarographic behavior of polyhalogen organic compounds. Reduction  
of methyl pentachloroethyl ketone. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 18  
no.1:114-117 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4030385

S/0171/64/017/002/0131/0136

AUTHORS: Aykazyan, E.A.; Arakelyan, N.M.; Isabekyan, S.Ye.

TITLE: Voltamperometric measurements of electrode polarization in  
a liquid hydrogen fluoride medium

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 2,  
1964, 131-136

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen fluoride, anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, electrolyte, voltamperometry, electrode polarization, polarographic curve, compensation potentiometry, auxiliary electrode, rotating disk electrode, reference electrode, three electrode potential registration, perfluoroorganic acid

ABSTRACT: Anhydrous liquid HF is an excellent solvent for inorganic salts and organic substances, forming solutions with good electrolytic properties. The electrochemical method of fluoridation is also being used in the manufacture of perfluoroorganic acids. The process however has been poorly studied, mainly because of the lack of appropriately resistant measuring equipment. An earlier con-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030385

structed cell with a rotating angular electrode for obtaining polarographic curves (2 electrodes) had the disadvantage of a sharp ohmic potential drop. The new electrolytic cell for voltammetric measurements, described in this paper, uses 3 electrodes, measuring the potential by the compensation method; this avoids the above disadvantage. The measuring electrode consists of a rotating platinum or nickel disk, so that only one side serves as electrode (1000 r.p.m.). The equipment consists of 4 interconnected fluoroplast-4 containers: (a) the electrolytic cell with the disk electrode to be polarized, (b) the auxiliary electrode (100 times the surface of the disk electrode), (c) the reference electrode, and (d) serves for the preparation of the solution. The procedure is described (initial nitrogen treatment for removing air and humidity). The polarization curves  $i$ ,  $\varphi(i)$  - specific current in milliampere/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $\varphi$ -disk electrode (potential in volts) in a HF medium containing 0.1 moles of  $KHF_2$  were determined visually by an automatic selfscriber and are figured for a varying amount of water. They show flattening upon liberation of oxygen from water in solution and a steep slope afterwards, corresponding to fluorine liberation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030385

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR (Institute of  
Organic Chemistry, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Sep63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

ISABEKYAN, S.Ye.; ZHDANOV, S.I.

Polarography of diiodoacetylene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.3: 532-  
536 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut elektrokhimi AN SSSR.

ISAC, BENEDICT

VOICULESCU, Marin; ISAC, Benedict

Therapy of viral epidemic hepatitis. Stud.cercet.inframicrobiol.,  
Bucur. 5 no.1-2:63-74 Jan-June 54.  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, therapy)

ISAC, Constantin, ing.

Economic efficiency of diesel traction and the results obtained on  
the Floesti-Brasov line. Rev cailor fer II no.10:557-561 0 '63.

1. Directia T.V.

ISAC, Constantin, ing.

Factors influencing the consumption of combustibles by steam engines. Rev cailor fer 12 no.9:507-512 S '64.

LATCU, D., prof. (Hunedoara); PETRESCU, N., prof. (Tg. Carbenesti); CERCHEZ,  
Mihu; ZENEMBISI, I., prof. (P. Neamt); TEODORESCU, Voltaire (P. Neamt);  
IONESCU-TIU, C.; TOMESCU, Ion (Bucaresti); DUMITREASA, Gh. (P. Neamt);  
MIHAILESCU, D., prof. (Pitesti); DUMITRU, Acu (Gluj); LEONTE, Alexandru  
(Bucaresti); ANGHELACHE, Tudorica (Bucaresti); POPA, Al. (Pucioasa);  
BRINZANESCU, V. (Bucaresti); LUSTIG, Gh. (Bucaresti); ISAC, E. (Tg. Jiu);  
LEVIN, Alexandru (Tallin, U.S.S.R.); SIMION, A. (Bacau); AVADANEI,  
Cornelia (P. Neamt); SIMIONESCU, Gh.D.; FLONDOR, Elena, (Bucuresti)

Proposed problems in mathematics. Gaz. mat B 15 no.4:172-177  
Ap '64.

ISAC, E., prof. inv. mediu (Tg. Jiu)

~~Considerations on methods for some problems of analytical geometry.~~

Gaz mat fiz 15 no.9:481-494 S '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618810005-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618810005-2"

ISAC, Maria, geol.; CIRIC, D., geol.

Tismana, a new deposit for lignite quarrying. Rev min 15 no.2:94-97  
F '64.

ISAC, Martin

Level of the tasks drawn by the party. Munca sindic [7] no.1:1-8  
Ja '63.

1. Presedinte al Consiliului Central al Sindicatelor din R.P.Romina.

ISACESCU, D.

ISACESCU, D.; URSU, V.; GOLDENBERG, N. Products obtained from furfurole and its derivatives. I. Studies on furfurole phenol resins; synthesis of furfurole phenol resins. p. 235

Vol. 2, No. 3/4, July/Dec. 1954

Bucuresti, Rumania

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10,  
Oct. 1956

ISACESCU, A. Dimitrie

"Produits obtenus a partir du furfurol et de ses derives. Etudes sur la  
resine furfurol-phenolique. Synthese de la resine furfurol-phenolique."  
Revue de Chemie, vol. 2, 1954, Bucharest.

ISACESCU, D.A.

1  
Plastic materials based on furfural and its derivatives.  
II. Furfural-phenolic resins.<sup>15</sup> The synthesis of furfural-phenolic resins with an excess of furfural. Dimitrie A. Isăcescu and Victoria Ursu (Chem. Research Center, Bucharest, Romania). Acad. rep. populară Române, Studii cercetări chim. 3, 275-80 (1968) (French summary); cf. C.A. 60, 9069d.—Heating PhOH (1 mole) with furfural (1.1-2 moles) in the presence of NaOH (0.05-0.3 mole) for 1-2 hrs. at 120-39°, recycling a portion of the condensate, and removing H<sub>2</sub>O gave novolak-type resins in essentially quant. yield. Adequate precautions (close control of H<sub>2</sub>O during reaction and of the amt. of catalyst) are required, especially at the higher furfural ratios. III. Effect of the fabricating conditions of furfural-phenol resin powders on their fluidity. D. A. Isăcescu and N. Goldenberg. Ibid. 281-92.—The effects of temp., pressure, fillers, H<sub>2</sub>O content, etc., on the fluidity of the powders during rolling and pressing are described.

Gary Gerani

4F-2cl8  
1-103(WD)

6

C944

ISACESCU, D.; GOLDENBERG, N.

Plastic materials based on furfural and its derivatives. III. Effect  
of technologic conditions in obtaining powders pressed with furfural  
phenolic resin upon fluidity. p. 281. Academia Republicii Populare Romane.  
STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti. Vol. 3, no. 3/4, July/Dec. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List      Vol. 5, No. 9      September, 1956

Country	:	Rumania	B-13
Category	:	Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange.	
Abs. Jour.	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959	18712
Author	:	Isacescu, D.A.; Paicescu, S.; Furnica, G.	
Institut.	:		
Title	:	Organic Icn-Exchangers and Separators of Ions and Molecules.II.Preparation of Phenol-Form- aldehyde Ion-Exchange Resins Containing Sulfo-*	
Orig Pub.	:	Studii si cercetari chim., 1957, 5, No 4, 655-672	
<p>Abstract : Syntheses of more than 60 phenol-formaldehyde resins (PFR) containing <math>\text{SO}_3\text{H}</math>- or COOH-groups. It is shown that properties of PFR (S-content, maximum exchange power, acidity index, shape of potentiometric titration curves, capacity of <math>\text{Na}^+</math> exchange, swelling, solubility in <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math>, volumetric weight, moisture content, etc.) depend upon the nature, conditions of preparation and pretreatment of PFR. Exchange capacity of sulfo-phenol-formaldehyde resin is determined by the number of <math>\text{SO}_3\text{H}</math>- and phenolic OH-groups, their position, and by lattice structure, as well as by pH of solution, nature of anion and duration of contact of PFR with salt solution. It is recommended to characterize PFS</p>			
Card: 1/2			
*and Carboxyl Groups.Effect of Nature of Components and Con- ditions of Preparation of Resins on Some Characteristics.			

Furfural. VI. Colorimetric determination of furfural with aniline in the presence of mineral acids. Dimitrie A. Isăcescu, Sigrid Biller, and Maria Macavei-Beștelean. *Acad. rom. populare Române, Studii cercetări chim.* 6, 247-63 (1957); cf. *C.A.* 53, 5977f. — The detn. of furfural was studied with a Dubosque-type colorimeter. A 1M alc. soln. of aniline acid and various concns. of furfural (I) were used. From these solns., 4-ml. aliquots were taken and HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, or H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (0.01N) was added. The reddish soln. obtained was heated on a water bath for 1 min., then cooled and left to stand for 30 min. at room temp. The soln. was then titrated colorimetrically. HCl was shown to be the best acid. The standard should contain 0.1 g. % I/ml. for concns. of 0.05-0.5% I at a height of 5 mm. VII. Influence of the substituents of the aniline molecule on the color obtained with furfural in the presence of hydrochloric acid. Dimitrie A. Isăcescu and Sigrid Biller. *Ibid.* 255-81. —The influence of derivs. of aniline, obtained by substituting electron-repelling or attracting groups in the ring or in the NH<sub>2</sub> groups, on the color of furfural was studied in the presence of HCl. Twelve aromatic amines (AAr) were studied qualitatively and 5 quantitatively (aniline, *p*- and *p*-nitroaniline, *p*-phenylenediamine, and 1-naphthylamine). The absorption curves of the colored solns. AAr-I-HCl have the same shape with  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ . and  $\lambda_{\text{min}}$ . between 430 and 570 nm. according to the nature and position of the substituents. Among the CH<sub>3</sub> and OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> groups and the naphthalene ring, the largest batho- and hyperchromic effect is obtained by the OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> group. The para-substituted position gives a very strong hyperchromic and bathochromic effect. The naphthalene ring also gives a batho- and hyperchromic effect in comparison with the benzene ring. The color obtained darkens with time and the soln. becomes black and brownish. This change depends on the vol. of 0.01N HCl which was added and the nature of the substituents. There is a parallelism between the rate of growth of extinction coeff. (*E*) as a function of time and the hyper- and bathochromic effect obtained by the different amines used. The same parallelism exists between the growth of *E* and the vol. of HCl added.

C. Helmer-Werniger

Distr.: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

ISACESCU, D.; IONESCU, P.; MACAVEI, M.

Studies on disalbumenizers and disalbumenization. VII Influence of tolylsulfonic acids, trichloroacetic acid, and various mineralizers on the content of the total nonprotein nitrogen. p. 845.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Romania, Vol. 7, no. 10, October 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMI) LC Vol. 8, no. 8, August, 1959

Undl.

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.

"Studii asupra deproteinizantilor a denroteinizarii. VIII. Influenta deproteinizantilor acizi, triclor acetic, metafosforic si fosfotungstic, asupra mineralizarii, respectiv asupra valorii azotului neroteic." Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romane, Vol. 7, No.11, 1957.

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. B-13  
Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76875.

Author : Isaceacu, D. A. and Ursu, V.  
Inst : Rumanian Academy of Sciences.  
Title : Organic Ion Exchangers and Ion or Molecule Separators. III. Mercuri- and Plumbophenol-Furfural Resins.

Orig Pub: Commun Acad RPR, 7, No 12, 1023-1024 (1957)  
(in Rumanian with summaries in French and in Russian).

Abstract: The authors have prepared mercuri- and plumbophenol-furfural resins by combining alcoholic solutions of phenol-furfural resins with Pb or Hg acetate. The new resins obtained are capable of retaining halogens, halogenated or-

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~~Dimitrie~~ A. ISACESCU, D.A.

Furfural. IV. The behavior of color obtained with furfural and aniline in the presence of acetic acid. Dimitrie A. Isăcescu, Sigrid Biller, and Maria Macavei-Bezdeac (Cent. cercetări chim. Acad., Bucharest, Romania). Acad. rep. populară Române, Inst. biochimia, Studii cercetări biochim. 1, 87-47(1958); cf. C.A. 50, 9050d.—The color obtained by the reaction of furfural with aniline in an AcOH medium is not stable and cannot be stabilized by heating or by adding NaCl. Pure glacial AcOH and AcOH used for analysis contains furfural, and cannot be used for the determinations.

Felicitas D. Goodman

6  
2 May

(Ja)

ISACESCU, D.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 71283

Author : Isacescu, Dimitrie A., Biller, Sigrid

Inst : -

Title : Studies of Furfural. V. The Influence of Several Acids on the Color Obtained Upon the Interaction of Furfural with Aniline

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari biochim. Acad. RPR, 1958, 1, No 3, 193-203

Abstract : For the purpose of replacing acetic acid in the photometric determination of furfural (I) by means of aniline (II) (Communication IV, RzMin, No 19, 1959, 67752), the possibility of utilizing  $C_2H_2O_4$ , HCl,  $H_2SO_4$  or  $H_3PO_4$  to obtain the required acidity was explored. It was determined that the extinction (E) increases rapidly with time, is independent of the I:II ratio, and depends only on the amount,

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RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 71283

concentration, and the nature of the acid. Only upon heating the solution it is possible to obtain a relatively stable color for photometric measurements. The colors are stable with 0.001-0.1 N.HCl and 0.01 N. $H_3PO_4$  for 5-15 minutes, with 0.01 N. $C_2H_2O_4$  for 10-30 minutes. Beer's Law is obeyed with  $H_3PO_4$  at concentrations of I from 0.001 to 0.05%, with HCl at concentrations 0.5-3.0%, with  $H_2SO_4$  at concentration 1-3%. In  $C_2H_2O_4$  medium small E values are obtained, and, therefore,  $C_2H_2O_4$  cannot be used. To determine I, 4 ml alcoholic solution of I, 4 ml 0.1 M alcoholic solution of II, and 0.2 ml 0.01 N. acid solution are mixed, heated for 1 minute in boiling water, cooled, and the optical density of the solution measured after 30 minutes at 530-570  $\mu$ . --  
B. Manole

Card 2/2

- 14 -

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	E-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JCUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78389
AUTHOR	:	Isacescu, D. A., Biller, S., and Macavei-Bestelei	
INST.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	Investigations in the Field of Furfurol. VI. The Colorimetric Determination of Furfurol with Aniline in the Presence of Some Mineral Acids. <sup>*</sup>	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Studii si Cercetari Chim, 6, no 2, 247-255, 255- 261; no 3, 417-426 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	VI. In the quantitative determination of fur- furol (I), an alcoholic solution of the sample is mixed with 1 M alcoholic aniline and 4 ml of the mixture obtained are treated with 0.2 ml 0.01 N HCl, heated for 1 min over a boiling water bath, cooled under running water, and allowed to stand for 30 min at room temperature. The solu- tion obtained is analyzed with a Duboscq colori-	
* M. [VI, VII]; Isacescu, D. A. and Biller, S. [VIII]			
**VII. The Effect of Substituents in the Aniline Molecule on the Color Obtained with Furfurol in the Presence of Hydrochloric Acid. VIII. Study of the Color Produced by the Reaction of Furfurol with Anthranilic Acid.			
SARD:	1/7	108	

COUNTRY : Rumania  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

78389

AUTHOR :  
SFT. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : meter, using a light path of 5 mm and 1 ml of a standard 0.1% solution of I (for concentrations of 0.05-0.5% I). The effect of the substitution of various acids on the results from the analysis has been studied. For concentrations of 0.05-0.5% I the absolute error is 1-2%. The following factors were determined: sensitivity of the reaction, optimum light path through the solution, constancy of the yield of colored product, errors in the determination, and the permissible

CARD: 2/7

COUNTRY	:	URSS
CATEGORY	:	
ABSTRACT JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78589
AUTHOR	:	
INSET	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	limits on the difference in the concentration of the standard and of the sample solutions.

CARD: 3/7

109

COUNTRY : Rumania  
CATEGORY :

S-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

78389

AUTHOR :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : VII. The effect of various substituents introduced both in the aniline nucleus and on the  $\text{NH}_2$ -group on the color produced by the reaction of aromatic amines (AA) with I in the presence of hydrochloric acid has been investigated. On the basis of a qualitative investigation of 12 AA and quantitative determinations on 5 AA, the authors have shown that the spectral absorption curves of solutions of the products formed by the reaction of I with the AA all have the same

CARD: 4/7

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	2-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78539
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	shape with a minimum and a maximum in the range 450-570 m $\mu$ . The strongest batho- and hyperchromic effects are observed with OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> group and also when the benzene nucleus is replaced with a naphthalene nucleus. For a given substituent the p-isomer shows the greatest effect. The color of the solution deepens on standing with eventual resinification. The last-described phenomenon depends on the volume of HCl solution added and on the nature of the substituent in the AA.	
			B. Kolokolov
CARD: 5/7		110	

ISACESCU, D.; BILLER, S.

Studies in the field of furfurole. VIII Behavior of the color obtained from  
furfurole and anthranilic acid. p. 417.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti,  
Rumania. Vol. 6, no. 3, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

G

Country : RUMANIA  
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61041

Author : Isacescu, D. A.; Ionescu, P.

Inst  
Title

Synthetic Proteins, Containing Iodine, As Hormone Substitutes of Thyroid Gland. I. Synthesis of Iodine-Containing Proteins from Casein.

Orig Pub: Comun. Acad. RPR, 1958, 8, No 6, 571-575

Abstract: Effects of different factors on the iodination of casein, containing 6% of tyrosine, were studied. The maximum quantity of thyroxine iodine (6.75 atoms per mol of tyrosine) in the reaction product was found that occurred when the reaction was

Card : 1/2

ISACESCU, D.; IONESCU, P.

Synthetic iodoproteins as substitutes for thyroid hormones. II. Influence of casein iodoproteins upon the basal metabolism and ponderal loss of the rat, and upon the tadpole metamorphosis, p. 785.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Romania, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1958.

Monthly List of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

COUNTRY : RUMANIA  
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic  
Substances

ABS. JOUR. : Substances RZhkhim., No. 1 1960, No. 911 E

AUTHOR : Isacescu, D. A.; Biller, S.; Macavei-Bestelci, M.

INST. : Rumanian AS

TITLE : Studies on Furfural. IX. Photometric Determination of Furfural with the Aid of Anthranilic Acid

ORIG. PUB. : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1958, 8, No 9, 897-901

ABSTRACT. : The photometric method of determination of furfural (I) with the aid of anthranilic acid (II) (RZhkhim., No 20, 1959, No 71283) is adapted to measuring on the Duboscq type colorimeter with a green filter. The red color of the solution obtained by mixing equal volumes of alcoholic solutions of I (concentration 0.05-2%) and II (concentration 10%) is compared with the color of the stan-

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY	: ROMANIA
CATEGORY	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 4. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 3014
AUTHOR	: Isacescu, D.; Calcar, V.
INST.	: Timisoara AS
TITLE	: Study of the Contraction of Certain Plastics Based on Phenolfurfural Resin
ORIG. PUB.	: Studii si cercetari nec. apl. Acad. RPR, 1958, 9, No 3, 679-693
ABSTRACT	: As a result of determination of the contraction during the compressing of discs 4 mm thick with a diameter from 10 to 120 mm from phenolfurfural resin (I) with 15% uretropin, press-powder (PP) based on I with wood flour as a filler, PP conditioned at 60-65° (PPC), press-material (PM) based on I, filled with textile scraps, and PM conditioned at 60-65° (PMC), it was found that the contraction in

CARD: 1/4

SUPPLY :  
CAT. NO.:  
ABS. JOUR. : R2Khim., No. 1 1960, No. 3014  
AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

H

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

cont'd

: samples of small dimensions increases with the diameter and only beyond the limit of definite dimensions (diam. 80-90 mm) it becomes practically constant. Within, the absolute value of the contraction in samples of large dimensions decreases in the order of I (1.2%) → FP (0.92%) → FFC (0.83%) → FM (0.63%) → FMC (0.26%). The appearance of the linear dependence of variation of the dimensions at the compression of

CARD:

2/4

H-158

ditions of pressing. When the dimensions of the cores, it is not recommended to use the values of contraction determined for the standard samples, but to apply for all

CATEGORY :

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 3014

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT  
cont'd : upon the dimensions of the product and to take  
into account that by conditioning it is pos-  
sible to considerably decrease the absolute  
value of contraction.-- L. Pesin

CARD:

4/4

7-150

Isacescu, D. and others.

Some functional properties of a plastic material based on furfurole-phenolic resin, used in the manufacture of bearings. p. 983.

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. STUDII SI CERGETARI DE MECANICA APLICATA. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 9, no. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 9, No. 2, January 1960.

Uncl.

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; BILLER-MIRON, Sigrid; MACAVEI-BESTELEI, Maria

Studies in the field of furfurole. X. Influence of the orthosubstituted aniline upon the color obtained with furfurole. Studii cerc chim 8 no.1:17-27 '60.  
(EEAI 9:8)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R. Bucuresti. 2. Membru correspondent al Academiei R.P.R. Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Isacescu)  
(Furaldehyde) (Aniline) (Dyes and dyeing) (Color)

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; IONESCU, I.; PETRUS, Illeana

Studies in the field of furfurole. XI. Resins of furfurol and acetone.  
XII. On the possibilities of reticulating the furfurole-acetone resins  
with the aid of formaldehyde and phenol. Studii cerc chim 8 no.1:  
29-65 '60. (EAI 9:8)

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Isacescu). 2.  
Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.  
(Gums and resins, Synthetic) (Acetone) (Furaldehyde)  
(Formaldehyde) (Phenol)

ISECHESKU, Dimitriy, A. [Isacescu, D.A.]; BILLER-MIRON, Zsigrid [Biller-Miron, S.]; MARAVEY-BESHTELEY, Mariya [Macavei-Bestelei, M.]

Studies in the field of furfurole. X. Influence of the ortho-substituted aniline on the coloration obtained with furfurole. Rev chimie 5 no.2:175-185 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. TSentr khimicheskikh issledovaniy Akademii RNR, Bukharest. 2. Akademiya RNR, chlen-korrespondent Akademii Nauk RNR (for Isacescu) (Furaldehyde) (Aniline) (Dyes and dyeing)

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; IONESCU, Ion V.; PETRUS, Illeana

Studies in the field of furfurole. XIII. On the possibilities of reticulating the furfurole-acetone resins with resorcinol, pyrogallol, and formaldehyde. Studii cerc chim 8 no.2:201-211 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R. 2. Membri corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de readactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Isacescu)  
(Furaldehyde) (Acetone) (Gums and resins, Synthetic)  
(Resorcinol) (Pyrogallol) (Catalysts)

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; URсу, Victoria

Studies on the behavior of catalase toward cellulose. Studii cerc chim  
8 no.2:227-230 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Laboratorul de biochimie al Facultatii de farmacie, Bucuresti. 2.  
Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie, Studii  
si cercetari de chimie (for Isacescu)  
(Cellulose) (Catalase)

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; IONESCU, Ion V.

Studies in the field of furfurole. XIV. Researches on the resistance  
of thermoelastic plastic materials to the action of microorganisms.  
Studii cerc chim 8 no.2:243-271 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Centrul de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti. 2.  
Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie,  
Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Isacescu).  
(Furaldehyde) (Plastics) (Microorganisms)

ISACESCU, Dimitrie A.; URSU, Victoria

Oxidasic and peroxidasic action. VI. Isolation and study of the blue complex obtained from catalase, hemin, or  $\text{FeSO}_4$ , and arrived at with benzidine in the presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . Studii cerc chim 8 no.2:231-236 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Laboratorul de biochimie al Facultetii de farmacie, Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.; Comitetul de redactie, Studii si cercetari de chimie (for Isacescu)

(Benzidine) (Oxidases) (Peroxidases)

(Complex compounds) (Catalase) (Hemins)

(Iron sulfates) (Hydrogen peroxide)